Carolina Observer.

VOL. X.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10, 1827. [NO. 518.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 during the year of subscription; $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

J. R. Putman,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Is located in Fayetteville. He occupies a room in the Mansion Hotel, where he will attend to the duties of his profession.
As his stay in town will be very limited, persons wishing to employ him will please make immediate application, particularly those who wish to have operations performed. Ladies, if they prefer it, will be visited at their dwellings.
April 26.—17-2w.

New Goods.
J. & S. BIRDSALL
Have received this day, and are now opening, a handsome assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.
[May 3. 17-tf.

Notice.
The subscribers having formed a connection for the transaction of a wholesale and retail *Grocery and Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of *Neal & Hutton*, make a tender of their services to friends and the public generally.
NEAL H. HORTON,
ANTHONY W. HORTON,
GEORGE W. HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED,
20 Bbls Apple Brandy,
2 Hhds. do.
10 do Sugars,
500 lbs. loaf and lump do,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
500 Flint's Havanna Cigars,
25 kegs Nails,
20 doz. wool Hats,
7 pieces Osnaburgs,
1 set Shear Moulds.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
17-tf.

Sir Archy.

This high bred and beautiful Stallion will stand the remainder of the season in this town and be let for Twenty Dollars, or Eight Dollars the season and one Dollar to the Groom, and thirty to insure the Mare in foal. Every care will be taken of the Mares, but I will not be liable for accidents. Apply to
JOHN BLACK.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 28. 17-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1827.
Duncan Stewart, Adm'r. and Catharine McKinnon, Adm'x of Alexander McKinnon,
vs. ORIGINAL BILL.
Hugh McLeod & Angus Gilchrist.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McLeod, one of the defendants in said suit, is not an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina: It is therefore ordered, That publication be made five weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, published in Fayetteville, that the said John McLeod appear at next session of this Court and plead, answer or demur, that the bill will be taken against him *pro confesso*.
JAS. STORM, *C. M. E.*
17-5wpd.

JAS. KYLE
Has just received per the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a very large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple *DRY GOODS*, which being purchased at the late package sales in the above named places, is offered at reduced prices. Country Merchants and purchasers generally are invited to examine the Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Leghorn Bonnets,
Figured Bataste, 3-4 and 6-4,
Dresses, a new and beautiful article,
Irish and Scotch Muslin Robes,
Figured Canton Crape Robes,
Shawl India long Shawls,
Ladies Vandykes,
Do. do.
Dresses, of superior quality.
Blond Veils, assorted,
Do. Bobinet Lace, of superior quality,
Veils and Hdkfs. of new style,
Gauze, something new,
Figured, shaded and striped Silks,
Furniture Calico, some of superior quality and new patterns,
Ginghams, 3-4 to 6-4,
Silk and cotton Stockings, assorted,
Figured cambric and jaconet Muslin,
Figured book Muslin, figured and plain,
Figured bombazine and cotton Cassimeres,
Do. do. do.
Irish Linens, grass bleach, and very cheap,
Irish cambric, and cambric Hdkfs,
Silk Bandano do.
Silk and Madrass do.
Domestic Goods, comprising an excellent assortment,
And many other articles too tedious to mention.
Also, on hand,
Some prime green Coffee,
Loaf Sugar,
Superfine Spanish Indigo.
Fayetteville, *May* 3. 17-3m.

Coach Making.
HAVING taken the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Allen, next door to the Post Office, on Person street, I intend carrying on the *Coach and Gig Making and Repairing*. ☞Orders will be promptly attended to and work executed with neatness and dispatch.
ZECHARIAH THIGPEN.
Fayetteville, *April* 26. 16tf.
For sale an elegant Stick Gig for sale cheap for cash

Trust Sale.
BY virtue and in pursuance of a Deed of Trust to us executed by *Dr. Wm. H. Maffitt*, dated 3d March, 1827, and registered in the Register's Office of the county of Cumberland, we shall, upon the 4th day of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, proceed to sell the interest which the said William H. Maffitt had, and which is, for certain purposes, to us conveyed, in the following Property,—viz:
The Life Estate of the said William in that parcel or tract of land, known as the Beaver Creek MILLS, situate about five miles from Town, and containing 2300 acres.
Also, his life estate in another Tract, of 179 acres, adjoining the above, with the privilege of cutting Saw Mill Timber on three other tracts, also adjoining, for and during the natural life of the said William.
Also, his life estate in a Tract or parcel of land, containing 187½ acres, being that tract of land upon which the said William now lives.
Also, the like interest in two other Lots adjoining the last mentioned, the one containing 120½, the other 54½ acres, known by the name of Williams's tract.
Also, his life estate in three Tenements, or Stores, on the north side of Hay street, now in the occupation of C & P. Mallett, Joseph Arey, and C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast, subject, however, to an unexpired lease in the aforesaid tenements, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of Sept'r, 1826.
Also, his interest, being an absolute estate, in a Negro Man named DUBLIN, about thirty years of age; one Wagon and Team, and all the stock and Farming Utensils, on the Sand Hill Plantation, which are too numerous to particularize.
Terms made known on day of sale.
ROBERT T. GOODWIN, } *Trustees.*
WILLIAM F. STRANG, }
Fayetteville, April 10, 1827—14 3t.

Notice.
THE sale of Dr. Wm. H. Maffitt's Property which was advertised to take place on the 4th instant, is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday the 29th inst. when it will certainly take place, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at which time and place, in addition to the property already advertised, there will also be sold his life estate in the following property, viz—
A certain tract or parcel of Land, on the East side of Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of Clark, McLeran and others, known by the name of the Brice Place, and containing 500 acres, also,
A Lot or parcel of Land, on Maiden Lane, running back to the creek and containing about five acres, also,
The Negroes Jenny & her Children John and Eliza—Sally, Josiah, Jim, Betty, Charles, Susy, Peggy and her child Mary, subject however, to an annuity of two hundred dollars, and further subject to a lease of the Brice Place for the term of 1 year, from the 1st January, 1827, and that part of the Lot on Maiden Lane, with the stable, also subject to a like tenure. Terms as heretofore, made known on day of sale.
R. T. GOODWIN, } *Trustees.*
WM. F. STRANG, }
L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*
May 5. 17-*ts.*

Coffee.
JUST received and for sale, 23 bags of superior green *COFFEE*. WILLKINGS & CO.
April 3. 17 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, at the suit of Duncan McLeod against the Executors of James Stewart, will be sold at the Ct. House, in the town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on the third Monday in June next, the pieces or parcels of *LAND* devised by James Stewart to his son John P. Stewart, adjoining the Lands of Hugh McAirn, Alexander Sutherland, John Carmichael and others—the which pieces or parcels of Land include the Plantation on which James Stewart lived preceding and at the time of his death; the number of acres is supposed to be one thousand—the Plantation is well improved, the Mansion House is large and elegant, well calculated for the accommodation of travellers, the Out Buildings are good, with two Store Houses, one of which is new and is supposed to be as good a Country Stand for a Merchant as any in the Southern part of the State. Terms of sale cash.
A. NICHOLSON, *Sh'ff*
April 16, 1827. 17-3t.

Lafayette Hotel.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.
This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of
Travellers and Boarders.
Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.
THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.
The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.
WM. TRACY.
October 25. 90tf.

I have just received from N. York a supply of Ladies Stuff BOOTS and SHOES of the latest and most approved fashions.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
April 26.—16tf.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having sold out his stock in trade to Messrs. G. Deming and H. McLean, has appointed Mr Jno. A. Matthews his agent and attorney in fact, during his absence, who is fully authorized to settle and collect all debts due him, and grant discharges. All persons indebted must come forward immediately and pay the same, or their accounts will be given to an officer for collection.
A. BAILEY.
January 10.

Bacon and Lard.
10,000 Lbs. Superior *BACON*, manufactured in Fayetteville, in quantities to suit purchasers; and *LARD* in 50lb. kegs or by the barrel, for sale—apply to
HENRY W. AYER.
April 26. 19tf.

Last Notice.
ALL those indebted to me within the bounds of the Fayetteville Presbytery, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Duncan McFadyen, in Fayetteville, who is duly authorized to receive payment and grant receipts. Those who do not avail themselves of this *last notice*, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.
R. H. MORRISON.
April 19, 1827. 15tf.

10 Dollars Reward,
WILL be given for the delivery of my man MAJOR to the Jailer of Cumberland or Robeson Counties:—Major is about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, black complexion, his hair quite gray, speaks short and rather lisps, is quite intelligent.—He has taken several suits of cloths with him, among which is a dark mixed cassinett coat and pantaloons, well known in Fayetteville as a Tanner.
NEILL BUIE.
Lumberton, April 17, 1827.—15tf.

Visitors to New York
ARE respectfully invited to view the splendid Shew Rooms of the *NEW YORK FANCY HARDWARE FACTORY*, No. 70, *Maiden Lane*, where elegant specimens of Gold, Gilt, Plated, Brass, Japanned and Block Tin WARES may be seen.—Gilt and Plated Buttons made to any pattern, at short notice. Also, a variety of Articles suited to the Southern trade.
JOHN EARL.
R. W. WINTHROP, *Agent.*
New York, February 19, 1827. 8-13w.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

New Establishment.
THE subscriber has opened a *HAT STORE* exclusively, next door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale for cash, an extensive assortment of HATS of every description, such as Beaver, Roram and Castors, men's and boys'; a few Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, a superior article; also, Hatters' Trimmings.
The establishment will be kept up in first style, and Country Merchants may rely on getting a complete assortment, on the most reasonable terms.
500—tf1. E. B. BAILEY.

Insurance against Fire, &c.
P. J. TILLINGHAST,
AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.
Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

The Charleston Observer,
PUBLISHED every Saturday, in the City of Charleston, S. C. on a large imperial sheet, at $3 in advance, or $3 50 at the expiration of three months. This paper has received the approbation of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the names of the Rev. Drs. Palmer, Leland and Henry, and Messrs. McDowell, Buist, White and others are pledged to aid its columns with original matter.
B. GILDERSLIEVE, *Editor.*
JOHN MAC RAE, P. M. Fayetteville, *Agent.*
February 14. 6tf.

From the Mississippi Statesman.

The following political calculus appeared in the last *Ariel*.

Adams.		*Jackson.*	
New York,	36	Pennsylvania,	28
New Hampshire,	8	Virginia,	24
Maine,	9	North Carolina,	15
Massachusetts,	15	South Carolina,	11
Rhode Island,	4	Georgia,	9
Connecticut,	8	Tennessee,	11
Vermont,	7	Mississippi,	3
Ohio,	16	Alabama,	5
New Jersey,	9	Louisiana,	5
Maryland,	6	Maryland,	5
Kentucky,	12	Kentucky,	2
Indiana,	2	Indiana,	2
Illinois,	1	Illinois,	2
		Missouri,	3
Total,	133	Delaware,	3
		Total,	129

Louisiana is doubtful; so is Delaware, nor is Missouri certain. But give to Gen. Jackson all the states that are at present considered doubtful, and to Mr. Adams only those that are considered certain, and he must be elected.—*Ariel.*

One hundred and twenty-nine added to one hundred and thirty three, make two hundred and sixty-two, one more than the whole number of electors—the mistake is against the calculator; he gives Mr. Adams nine in *Jersey*—that state gives but eight votes—this, therefore, leaves Mr. Adams, according to the calculator, 132. He marks Illinois—Adams 1. Jackson 2. But that state votes now by general ticket, and has nominated Jackson—this will make the result, Adams 131, Jackson 130, just 1 of a majority for the calculator. But unfortunately Indiana (which he marks, Adams 2, Jackson 8,) also votes by *general ticket;* its vote cannot be divided, and should therefore be given to Jackson: This would make the result, Jackson 132, Adams 129. The calculator marks Kentucky, Adams 12, Jackson 2. This cannot be—Kentucky votes in 3 districts, 2 of 5 each and 1 of 4. The Louisville district, which is favorable to Jackson, gives 5 votes, this makes the result—Adams 126, Jackson 135. We also claim the Green River district of Kentucky, 4 votes—This makes Jackson 139, Adams 122. New York votes by districts. The Richmond Whig, the most violent Adams paper in the Union, admits that Jackson will receive half as many votes as Adams in New York—this would leave Adams 110, Jackson 151—so much for the Adams logic. But New York, by an immense majority, has elected Mr. Van Buren, whom the Intelligencer denounces as the head of the opposition—so has she elected 22 out of her 34 representatives in Congress, opposed to Mr. Adams. Clinton has come out openly for Jackson, and the Clintonians and Bucktails, unite in his favor; we may therefore calculate in New York, Jackson 24, Adams 12, which would leave Adams 98, Jackson 163.—We also consider Jersey and Ohio as doubtful. The Ariel must increase the number of electors in all the Adams states, or his chance is small—Like Fallstaff's men in Buckram, his troops must double at every word: He must call more "*spirits* from the vasty deep;" but "will they come when he does call them." So much for the calculator, whom we thank for his demonstration of Jackson's success.

Liberal Feeling.—The Editor of the New York Evening Post gives an honorable example of liberal acknowledgement of the errors into which he has been betrayed respecting the condition of our black people. He has come forward to express his entire conviction, that "the fate of this population in our Southern States has been materially mistaken by him in supposing it to be doomed to wretchedness, cruelty and oppression, and we have only waited for a fair opportunity to make public the reasons on which this opinion has been formed. We (says the Evening Post,) have principally derived it from many impartial and unreserved personal conversations with numbers of those ladies and gentlemen who come to pass the summer months with us." "From the above source we have occasionally obtained the most satisfactory information, that, with occasional exceptions, of course, the condition of the black population there, particularly on the plantations, is one of contentment, of gaiety and happiness; and that the connexion of owner and slave is one of mutual attachment."

From the New York Enquirer.

Mr. Editor: Several notices have of late appeared in the public prints respecting Dr. Chambers's *cure for intemperance*, and some examples offered in proof of its success.—It is presumed that all who have witnessed the wide-spreading evils consequent on this growing vice, will hail with pleasure any attempts at its suppression. For several years, my attention has been directed to this object; not for the purpose of making it a source of emolument to myself, but of benefit to others. Accordingly, having discovered a remedy, which uniformly proved successful, I several months since communicated the same to the public through the medium of your paper. Since that time, the remedy has been tried in a great many cases, and I have heard of none in which it has not proved effectual.

There is no mystery or concealment in this matter; the thing is open to public scrutiny and public trial, and, instead of fearing, I earnestly solicit an open and impartial investigation. In doing this, my sole object is the public good. If the remedy shall be found to fail or prove ineffectual, I shall henceforth place no reliance on experience, observation, or the testimony of my own senses.

I know nothing of Doct. Chamberss' medicine—its composition is a secret, confined, I am told, to Rutgers' College and its Professors. Its high and exorbitant price, however, is a great objection to its general adoption, and from the facts which have come to my knowledge, I have no hesitation in saying, that the proportion of successful cures in which it has been used, is not greater than where my own has been employed.

The success of my remedy is founded on that immutable principle in our nature, that we loathe whatever produces a disagreeable or unpleasant impression. It is obvious that such impressions may be obliterated by time; hence a repetition of the remedy sometimes becomes necessary.

The prescription which I have generally employed, is the following:—Antimonial Wine, half an ounce; *Wine of ipecac*, two drachms; *Tincture of Assafœtida*, one drachm. A portion of this, and in cases of *long standing*, the whole of it, is to be mixed with the liquor to which the person is addicted, and in many cases, unless the person is told, he will swallow the dose without suspicion. It is not always necessary that all of the ingredients should be administered, and the dose can be graduated according to the constitution, age and inveteracy of habit. The relish for liquor will be instantly and entirely destroyed; and whenever the liquor is seen, and in many instances even mentioned, the principle of association will immediately call up the disagreeable impression. As long, therefore, as this is retained in the memory, there will be no danger of a relapse; as soon as symptoms of this are observed, a much smaller dose will wonderfully refresh the memory.

The above remedy is no *nostrum*. It has not been brooded over in secrecy, hatched in darkness, and now ushered into the world, unable to bear the light. It is offered with much confidence to the public for trial; and those who witness its operation are particularly requested to give the result in some of the public papers, or leave information with the editors.
L.

From the Raleigh Register.

Age of the low country.—Professor *Mitchell* makes the following quotations from *Conybeare & Phillips's* Geology of England and Wales, on this subject.

"If we cast a rapid view over the Phenomena of this distribution, the subject must appear to present some of the most singular problems which can engage the attention of the inquirer into nature; first, we have a foundation of Primitive Rocks destitute of these remains; in the next succeeding series (that of transition) corals, encrinites and testacia, different however from those now known, appear at first sparingly; the fossil remains of the carboniferous limestone, and nearly of the same nature with those in the Transition Rocks, but more abundant; the coal measures however themselves which repose on this limestone scarcely present a single shell or coral, but on the contrary, abound with vegetable remains, ferns, flags, reeds of unknown species, and large trunks of succulent plants, strangers to the present globe. Upon the coal rest beds again containing marine remains (the magnesian limestone,) then a long interval of new red sandstone intervenes, destitute almost, if not entirely, of organic remains, preparing as it were the way for a new order of things. This order commences in the lias, and is continued in the oolites, green and iron—sands and chalk. All these beds contain corals, encrinites, echinites, testacia, crustacia, vertebral fishes, and marine oviparous quadrupeds, yet widely distinguished from the families contained in the lower beds of the transition and carboniferous class, and partially distinguished among themselves according to the bed which they occupy. Hitherto the remains are always petrified (i. e. impregnated with the mineral substance in which they are imbedded;) but lastly in the strata which cover the chalk, we find the shells merely preserved, and in such a state that when the clay or sand in which they lie is washed off, they might appear to be recent, had they not lost their colour and become more brittle. Here we find beds of marine shells alternately with others peculiar to fresh water, so that they seem to have been deposited by reciprocating inundations of fresh and salt water. In the brightest of the regular strata, the crag, we at length find an identity with the shells at present existing on the same coast: and lastly, over all these strata, indiscriminately, there is spread a covering of gravel (seemingly formed by the action of a deluge, which has detached and rounded, by attrition, fragments of the rocks over which it swept) containing the remains of numerous land quadrupeds, many of them of unknown genera or species (the mastoden, and the fossil species of elephant or mammoth, bear, rhinoceros and elk) mingled with others, equally strangers to the climates where they are now found (hyænas, &c.) yet associated with many at present occupying the same countries."

If we apply these facts to the elucidation of the Geology of the low country, it will appear that the great mass of clay, sand and pebbles, that constitutes the soil of that section of the State, is not older than the *newest but one* of the strata of England—that which, in the above extract, is called crag.

This is proved by the fact, that the marine shells which lie embedded in it are identical, at least in most cases, with those now inhabiting the Atlantic Coast—and that the whole of it was deposited, if not at one time, at least within a very short period, is proved by the circumstance that these shells are every where in the same state of preservation, and therefore of the same age.

Professor Mitchell first fell in with the shells upon the plantation of Samuel Robeson, in Bladen county, 12 miles above Elizabeth. The first shell observed was a species of Picturculus. This was traced down the River, quite to Wilmington, and it was found at intervals of 10 and 15 miles, throughout the whole distance—on Major Owen's plantation, in the bed of the River at Elizabeth, at Walker's Bluff, in three or four places about Maj. Gillespie's, on a branch of Livingston creek, near the bridge at Wilmington, and in the sides of the natural well in Duplin county. Species of other genera—Venus, Arca, Picten, &c. were found in most of these places, and a more accurate examination would probably be rewarded by the discovery in them all. They are alike in their appearance, whether taken from one or another of the above-mentioned localities, so that if a person were presented with a mass of half-decayed shells from the upper part of Bladen, from Brunswick, New-Hanover or Duplin, he would be unable to tell from which place they came.

The appearance of the shells is also such, as to carry conviction at once to the mind, that they have never been tossed by the waves upon the sea-shore—but that the animals inhabiting them were suddenly destroyed, and they piled up by some great catastrophe—one of those evolutions in the condition of the globe, respecting the causes of which we shall probably forever remain in darkness. Shells that are tossed by the waves, soon have all their angles worn off by the attrition of the sand; but these have as many sharp angles and delicate furrows and projections, as are to be found in those which contain living animals. This fact appears to me, says the Professor, to prove decisively, that the soil of the low country is not the result of a *gradual* encroachment of the land upon the sea.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 1.

The arrival of the William Thompson was at so late an hour yesterday as to prevent the publication of any intelligence she brought. The amount of that intelligence is now given. The London dates received at this office, are to the 18th ult.

In Portugal, affairs do not seem as free from difficulty as had been expected. The late Paris papers speak, as with certainty, of the expected arrival in that city of Don Miguel (who it will be remembered has been at Vienna) on his way to Madrid. "Were this intelligence" says the London Courier of the 17th March, "to be fully confirmed, we should say an important crisis in the affairs of Portugal is approaching." The Courier, of an earlier date, states that in consequence of despatches from Gen. Clinton, more troops were under orders for Portugal.

The Journal des Debats says, it is no longer doubtful that important negotiations have been commenced at Constantinople, for the pacification of Greece; but what is singular, it adds, is, that the English policy should have become, all at once, identified with that of Russia.

The Constitutionnel publishes, in its complete state, the law on the press, as it has been finally adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. It had, however, been materially modified by the Chamber.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th ult. a motion to go into committee on the grant of £9000 additional to the Duke of Clarence, as heir presumptive to the throne, was opposed by Mr. Hume, on the score of the distressed condition of the country —and he read from a manufacturer's petition, which he held in his hand, a statement, that this sum of £9000 was equal to the full wages of 1200 persons—and that the noble Duke already received £33,000 per annum. Only 15 members sustained Mr. Hume's objections.

The rejection, by the House of Commons, of Sir Francis Burdett's motion on the subject of the Catholic claims, seems to have excited the greatest exasperation in Ireland —so much so, that the Courier of 12th March announces, that, by way of precaution, reinforcements of troops were ordered to Ireland.

The health of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Huskisson, still seemed precarious. One Liverpool letter, of the 19th, says, that, though reported in the papers as taking part in business, neither of the three are capable of it. Of the rumoured resignation of Mr. Canning, we find no evidence, and do not perceive its probability, though in the question of the Catholic claims, which he favours, he is undoubtedly in opposition to the cabinet.

Lord Cochrane has, it would appear, at last sailed for Greece. We find nothing authentic from that country, but confirmed reports that the Russian and English ambassadors were intent upon requiring from the Porte, a cessation of hostilities against Greece.

Paris, March 12.

We read in the Constitutionnel, the following article:—'According to several letters from Frankfort received to-day, the events of the Spanish Peninsula are assuming a more serious character. We are assured that, in concert with Austria, and the Government of Ferdinand, and agreeably to the wishes of some other Powers, the Infant Don Miguel is to set out immediately from Vienna, for Spain.'

We hear, from the frontiers of Portugal, that the British troops continue to observe their neutrality. It is quite positive that they are equally detested by the Constitutional and Royalist forces. Every English soldier who strays from his corps, immediately meets with the same fate which the French stragglers experienced during the Peninsular war.

From the London Times.

We copy from a Dublin paper the following extraordinary paragraph:—

"*Dublin, March* 12.

Friday, after the arrival of the packet bringing the account of the defeat of the Catholic question in the House of Commons, orders were sent to the Pigeon-house, to forward 5,000,000 rounds of musket ball-cartridges to the different garrisons throughout the country.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Here, then, is the commentary on that text which the Orangemen have delivered to Parliament for the guidance of its policy towards the Irish nation. Men demand their rights, and the answer is five millions of leaden bullets! Almost a ball-cartridge a piece for the Catholics of Ireland. God help them.

London, March 22.

Mr. Canning was busily engaged during a great part of yesterday at the Foreign Office, in transacting business with a number of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, among whom were Monsieur Falck, the Ambassador from the Netherlands; and Mr. Gallatin, the American Minister.

Boston, April 29, 1827.

Latest from England.—By the ship Emerald, capt. Howes, Liverpool and London newspapers to the 26th March have been received by Mr. Topliff. The latest London papers speak favourably of the convalescence of both Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning; the latter was well enough to take an airing on the 23d. The Literary Gazette remarks that the appointment of Mr. Canning as prime minister, was the most popular statement of the day.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, March 23, several petitions from the Catholics of Ireland for relief from disabilities were presented by Lord King; and remonstrances from several protestant parishes "against any further concessions to the Catholics" were presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of Chichester and Clogher, and the Earl of Shaftsbury.—Lord King remarked on presenting his petitions, that he did not now entertain the least hope that any thing would be done to relieve the "most ill-used people of Europe." The Duke of Buckingham replied that he was convinced there was yet hope, and that the measure for the relief of the Catholics was one which must and would be carried.

On the same day several petitions by the agricultural interest, against any alterations of the corn laws, were presented in both houses.

Constantinople, Feb. 17.

M. Von Minziacky, without waiting for the arrival of the Russian Ambassador, the Marquis de Ribeaupiere, has presented a very energetic note relative to the pacification of Greece, which is said to contain the following remarkable passage: "The sublime Porte itself must desire an intervention, for if the Greeks should prove conquerors, they would also, in all probability, seek an intervention, and if the Greeks should be subdued, the Porte should not indulge in the delusion, that the Emperor Nicholas would remain an inactive spectator of the massacre of his fellow believers."

This remarkable declaration, the authenticity, which is affirmed on most respectable authority, has caused an extraordinary sensation here, and people are very curious to see how the Divan will act after the arrival of M. de Ribeaupiere; it is well known, that the the Reis Effendi had, previously, replied the confidential verbal overtures of Mr. S. Canning and M. Minziacky on this subject, that the Porte would not accept of any intervention.

Liverpool, March 24.

The demand for Cotton keeps steady, the sales this week amounting to 12,600 bales, but in consequence of the continuance of heavy supplies, prices have receded 1-8d per lb. The sales consist of 610 Sea Island at 11d to 15d. with 80 stained at 6d to 7d—6810 Bowed 6¼d to 7¼d. including 10 at 7 3-8d—1366 Orleans 6¼ to 8¼d—520 Alabamas 6 3-8d to 7¾d—800 Pernambuco 9 3-8d to 10 3-8d—200 Maranham 83-8d to 9¼d 540 –Bahia 8¼ to 9d—40 Demeraras 7½ to 8 5-8d—1460 Egyptian 7d to 8½d—50 Surat 5 3-8d to 5¾d, and 120 Bengal at 5¼d per lb.—Tobacco keeps in steady demand, and prices are very fully supported.—Nothing worthy of notice has taken place in any description of Rice.—We have no sales to notice in Tar; but 100 bbls. good New Turpentine have been sold at an advance of 1s per cwt.

New York, April 30.

Extract of a Letter dated Carthagena, March 31.

"Our Market is in a perfect state of stagnation. Every one seems at a loss as to what may take place. It is known that Bolivar and Santander are now decidedly opponents. We will not recommend the shipment of any thing, nor do we wish to see property introduced here. We give no quotations, because it is impossible to fix a value, or to know whether we may not all in a month hence have to leave the country."

From Caraccas.—We have from Caraccas a Spanish hand-bill, dated the 2d instant, under the head of White Flag, and signed "One of Many," in which the adoption of the Bolivian Constitution given to Peru is strenuously recommended as the only refuge of Colombia from political shipwreck.

Nat. Gaz.

We have private accounts from Laguira of the 5th instant, which represent Bolivar as aiming plainly at the Dictatorship—nay, that he is already in fact Dictator, making laws, proclamations, &c. to suit his own views, and none daring to gainsay them. The Constitution appears to be laid aside. The troops in the interior were deserting daily with their arms, and forming themselves into small pillaging parties. In the neighborhood of Barcelona, the negroes were reported to be in open revolt, and to have assassinated two of their officers. One of our letters says, under date of 5th April, "new duties are now levied: the tonnage duty, which heretofore, was one rial per ton on Colombian, American, and English vessels, has been raised to two rials. A few days since the U. S. frigate Constellation, and schooner Shark, made their appearance off this port. The latter came to anchor for a few hours, but the frigate remained outside, and both soon departed, without paying us a visit, a circumstance that, in the present state of this country, was thought very hardly of by the Americans."

N. Y. American.

Noah's Enquirer gives the following extract of a letter from Maracaibo, dated March 18:

"The condition of this country is miserable. In this department, they have not got the means to defray the current expenses of the next month. The troops must be paid daily in money, and, unless they receive their rations, they will rob. The citizens are uneasy; they do not understand the policy of Bolivar, and it has been said openly that he intends to be King! He has resigned the Presidency, but we do not know yet that the resignation has been accepted at the capital."

Charleston, May 2.

By the schr. *Sally & Polly*, we have Matanzas papers to the 25th ult., from which we copy some shipping intelligence.

We learn, from a gentleman who came passenger in the schooner, that the crew, about 40 in number, of the Spanish brig *Jovena Maria*, captured by the Mexican brig *Bravo*, arrived at Matanzas, on board of a prize brig taken near Key Sal Bank, on the 25th ult. The brig Jovena Maria, was from Vigo, (Spain) and was compelled, in a gale of wind, previous to her being taken, to throw her guns overboard. Her cargo is estimated to be worth $60,000; consisting of wine, oil, hams, and a quantity of specie.

Cotton.—The home market now consumes at the rate of 175,000 bales of cotton per annum, or about one fourth of the average annual produce of the U. States.

Cultivation of the vine in France.—The vine is cultivated in France in fields, and on terraced hills, as in Italy, but managed in a different manner to what it is in that country. Here it is kept low, and treated more as a plantation of raspberrics or currants are in England. It is either planted in large plats, in rows three or four feet apart, and the plants at two or three feet distance in the row; or it is planted in double or single rows, alternating with ridges of arable land. In some cases, also, two close rows, and a space of six or seven feet alternate, to admit a sort of horse-hoeing culture in the wide interval. Most generally, plantations are made by dibbling in cuttings of two feet in length; pressing the earth firmly to their lower end, an essential part of the operation noticed even by Xenophon. In pruning, a stem or stool of a foot or more, is left above ground, and the young shoots, are every year cut down within two buds of this stool. These stools get very unwieldy after sixty or a hundred years, and then it is customary in some places to lay down branches from them, and form new stools, leaving the old for a time, which however, soon cease to produce any but weak shoots. The winter pruning of the vine generally takes place in February; a bill is used resembling that of Italy; the women faggot the branches, and their value as fuel is expected to pay the expenses of dressing. In summer the ground is twice or thrice hoed, and the young shoots tied to short stakes with wheat or rye straw, or whatever else comes cheapest. The shoots are topped, in some places, after the blossom has expanded, and the tops given to cows. In some places, also, great part of the young wood is cut off before vintage for feed to cows. The sorts cultivated are almost as numerous as the vineyards. Fourteen hundred sorts were collected from all parts of France, by order of the Compte Chaptal, and are now in the nursery of the Luxembourg; but little or no good will result from the collection, or from attempting to describe them; for it has been ascertained, that after a considerable time the fruit of the vine takes a particular character from the soil in which it was planted: so that fourteen hundred sorts, planted in one soil and garden, would in time, probably in half a century, be reduced to two or three sorts; and, on the contrary, two or three sorts, planted in fourteen hundred different vineyards, would soon become so many distinct varieties. The *pineaau* of Burgoyne, and the *auvernat* of Orleans, are esteemed varieties; and these with several others grown for wine making, have small berries and branches like our Burgundy grape. Small berries and a harsh flavour, are universally preferred for wine making, both in France and Italy. The oldest vines invariably give the best grapes, and produce the best wines. The Baron Peyrouse planted a vineyard twenty years ago, which, tho' in full bearing, he says is still too vigorous to enable him to judge of the fineness and quality of the wine which it may one day afford. "In the *Clos de Vogues vineyard*, in which the most celebrated Burgundy wine is produced, new vine-plants have not been set for three hundred years, the vines are renewed by laying the old trunks; but the root is never separated from the stock. This celebrated vineyard is never manured. The extent is 160 French arpents. It makes in a good year, from 160 to 200 hogsheads, of 260 bottles each hogshead. The expense of labor and cooperage in such a year, has arisen to 33,000 francs; and the wine sells on the spot at five francs a bottle. The vineyard is of a pineau grape. The soil about three feet deep is of limestone rock."

Euc. Ag.

To Farmers.—Soak seed corn in a solution of Glauber Salts, and it will come up three or four days sooner than if planted in its natural state, and neither worms nor fowls, nor birds will molest it. The discovery was made by accident last year, by a farmer in Massachusetts, who supposed the salts used were nitre. Not a hill of two acres planted with seed thus prepared was touched, while at least half of the adjoining field, planted at the same time, was destroyed.

Perpetual Motion.—It is stated in the Black Rock Gazette, that a Mr. Denison has discovered the perpetual motion, the machinery of which performs scientifically the quadrature of the circle. Very likely; we know a man and his son who have been twenty years in constructing a similar machine, the latter of whom once stated, that when first started he could turn it quite easily himself. though then a small boy; but now, says he, *it takes father and I both.*

Cheraw Spectator.

Breach.—In the Baltimore County Court in the case of Mary Morse, *vs.* Henry Tomlinson, who had given the plaintiff a written promise to marry her in 60 days, in which promise the breach occurred, the Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the whole amount of damages laid in the declaration—*Three Thousand Dollars.*

Another—On the 16th, in the Alleghany County Court, at Cumberland, Maryland, a case of breach of promise of marriage was tried, and a verdict for *one thousand nine hundred and fifty eight dollars* was awarded to the *fair* plaintiff.

Last month, in London, a Jury gave upwards of a hundred dollars damages, in a libel suit against a man, "for painting a false, scandalous and malicious picture, representing a large unwieldy animal, bearing the resemblance of a *sow*, which he stuck up opposite the window of the plaintiff's house, intending it as a representation of the plaintiff's *wife.*"

A lady who takes no care of her own person before marriage, will take as little of her household after.

The Morgan Humbug.—In this city the Morgan affair is very generally looked upon as a hoax; and this opinion has extended, and is extending itself into the interior of the state. But in its western extremity the excitement still continues at a frightful and alarming height. In some places to be a mason is considered an "unpardonable sin," and the feeling against the fraternity has been carried so far that its members have actually been proscribed. At elections persons have been opposed as candidates for no other reason whatever than the mere fact of their being Masons. Tickets headed "Morgan ticket" adverse to the election of Members of the brotherhood—have been got up and in some cases have been successful. How shameful and ridiculous has been the result of such procedures may be gathered from the following communication in the last Buffalo Journal:

"Like all other feverish public commotions, that one relative to the exclusion of Free Masons from office, is working in some instances, much evil. In most of the towns in this country, the good sense of the people prevented any connection of that affair with the late town elections, and in some, where it was made the test, the tickets bearing the names of masons were successful. One town, however, in the country, carried unanimously the anti-masonic ticket, and the result is, that one man has been elected to the two-fold office of commissioner and inspector of common schools, who cannot write his own name.—This though apparently incredible, is nevertheless true; and one of his co-workers, in the same town holding the same station, is a man who is often so intoxicated as to be unfit for any business.

"To show farther how completely farcical and contemtible the affair is becoming, it may be mentioned that another Morgan paper has been established in Batavia—the expense of which is "a matter of two shillings" per quarter *in advance.—N. Y. Gaz.*

Morgan.—The Black Rock, Erie Co. paper states, that a court of oyer and terminer was held last week at Lockport, for Niagara county. Judge Birdsall charged the grand jury especially, in relation to the outrage upon William Morgan, who is generally believed to have been taken to the fort in that county, and murdered. This grand jury spent near four days in inquiring into the affair—forty-six witnesses were examined, and the investigation by the tribunal resulted in a presentment to the court, by the jury, that "having heard all the testimony offered to them, they are confirmed in their opinions that no facts have been disclosed whereby they, as jurors upon their oaths, could impeach or make presentment or indictment against any citizen for the offence aforesaid, or for any offence connected thereunto."

Morgan vs. Matrimony.—A coquetted gentleman lately published in the Ontario Messenger a letter from his betrothed, dismissing him from her good graces in consideration of his *masonic* and consequently *Morgan-murdering* connexions. The lady makes her appearance in the next number of the paper, and says, "the reason for my addressing him in the manner I did, was because I did not wish any further trouble with him."

New York Times.

The postmaster general has contributed his mite to checking what is doubtless a growing evil in this country, by forbidding any deputy postmaster keeping a lottery office, being concerned in selling tickets, or franking lottery schemes, tickets or advertisements, on penalties for each and every infraction of this rule, contained in his latter circular instructions. A great facility in the lottery operations is thus very properly cut off to a considerable number of dealers in the business.

The Postmaster at "Big Lick," in Virginia, has lately been arrested by an agent of the Post Office Department, on a charge of stealing money from the Mail. On an investigation, he was required to enter into a recognizance to appear and answer the charge, at the next Court.

An agent of the Department has recently detected the Assistant Postmaster at Canandagua, New York, in a similar offence.

A society has been proposed in Boston, and has a prospect of success, to be entitled the 'Typographical Association, or Society for the promotion of Literature and the Fine Arts.' The design is to obtain a charter for the Society, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each. Its objects are to be the purchase of the copy rights of extensive original works from American authors, in order to encourage men of talents to devote their time to the pursuits of literature —to reprint, in a handsome manner, all the standard English works—to have an extensive establishment, at which all the work of the association shall be performed, and all this work to be disposed of to booksellers only, so that the society will in no way interfere with the trade. Other objects of the plan are to engage and encourage American Artists, in preparing the embellishments of the works to be printed—to ensure the utmost correctness in the publications of the society, and to reduce the price of standard American and foreign works to a moderate rate. It is remarked that a person desirous of forming a library in this country, at the present moment, must in most instances, purchase, at high prices, English editions of some of the best works in the language, because the American editions are both slovenly, and, in many instances, incorrect. Thus foreign labor and skill receive that reward which might have been dispensed at home, yielding at once support to labor, and encouragement to improvement. The Typographical Society have in view to obviate this condition of things—and every friend of American literature must wish success to the design.

National Intelligencer.

We understand that a Commission, consisting of Commodore Bainbridge, Commodore Chauncey, Commodore Morris, and Ami Badwin, Esq. Civil Engineer, has been appointed, under the Act of Congress of March 1827, entitled "An Act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," to examine thoroughly the several Navy Yards of the United States, report plans for their improvement and the preservation of the public property there. In pursuance of this Commission, the first named gentlemen proceeded yesterday to the Norfolk Yard; and Mr. Baldwin is expected to join them in a day or two.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Petersburg, March 31.

Cold Weather.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary forwardness of vegetation in this section of country, we believe we may say, that seldom, if ever, had a more variable spring than the present. We have already adverted to our readers the occurrence of two severe white frosts, during the last month, which, on one occasion, a slight appearance of snow. We have now to announce a phenomenon as regards the weather. During the morning of Tuesday last, the sky was considerably clouded, and we had occasional gusts of wind and some rain, intermingled with a few flakes of snow. About twelve o'clock, we had a clear sky, a bright sun, and appearances indicated a continuance of fair weather. But these appearances were deceitful,—for about two o'clock, a black cloud arose in the west, from which proceeded as heavy a fall of snow, for a few minutes, as any experienced in this vicinity during the past winter. The weather has since been very cool, and we hope not sufficiently severe to injure vegetation materially.—*Republican.*

Columbia, (S. C.) *May* 5.

Cold Weather.—For several days past the weather has been unusually cold for the season of year, and it is feared has done considerable injury to the growing crop. The considerable frost on Wednesday night last, in the vicinity of this place, nipped the young corn has been considerably injured. But we learn that higher up the country, in many places, particularly in low land, corn knee high, was killed quite to the ground. On the high ridge land it was not so much injured. The wheat, it is thought has not hurt as far as we have heard; but as to cotton must have been much heavier in the low districts, we fear the wheat has in many instances been also cut off. The cotton is generally up in the upper districts, and further up the country than this place; but in fields where it was planted early, and was grown, it was considerably injured.

We have spring season again, but, fortunately for the prospects of our planters, is not accompanied with spring weather. For several days past it has been unusually cold, and one or two frosts have materially injured the young crops, particularly those of Cotton. We understand that in several places Corn has been cut down to the ground, and there is therefore reason to fear that much damage will result to the cotton crop from the unseasonable severity of the weather.

Camden Journal.

The Georgetown Gazette of the 1st states that there was a slight Frost in the neighbourhood of that town, the night previous. We understand that there has been one or two in the neighborhood of this city, within the last three or four nights, which have caused considerable injury to the young Cotton.—*Chas. Cou.*

A New Fact.—In 1818, Mr. Adams in conjunction with Messrs. Bayard, Clay and Russell, went to Ghent to negociate a treaty with Great Britain. While at this place he appeared to have lost his tacitur. All at once his tongue became unloosed, the effect of opening the floodgates of wrath upon—not Great Britain, but his country, her government and rulers. A letter to Mr. Leavitt Harris, at that time Consul General at St. Petersburgh, was evidence on trial of the late celebrated case of Harris vs. Lewis, Mr. A. said, ☞ "that the war was just begun that shortly the U. States would be crushed by the superior power of Great Britain that we were then under a feeble and ruinous Government, with five frigates for the navy, and scarcely five regiments fit for the field for an army." This letter was trusted to the public mail in a city under the strict surveillance of the enemy, believe actually garrisoned by them.

Phil. Patriot.

The Editor of the Frankfort Argus says that "Facts of which we have been informed, leave no doubt on our mind that Mr. Clay contemplates resigning the office of Secretary of State and becoming a candidate for that of Vice President. This requires confirmation.

Violence.—Mr. Dwight, of the Daily Advertiser, is pleased to designate the republicans of the South as violent and indiscriminatory politicians. It may be so—but the violence, during the late war, was directed *against* the enemies of their country: the violence of Mr. Dwight, and his friends in that gloomy epoch, was in *favour* of our enemies.—*Noah.*

According to a statement in the New York Times, it appears that in the last Congress, consisting of 216 members, there were 87 bachelors and 24 widowers, making a majority of the whole. In the Senate the majority is more fearful, no less than two thirds of the 48 members being widowers or bachelors. In the House of Representatives there are 187 lawyers, 29 physicians, 4 clergymen, 28 farmers, and 8 merchants.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10, 1827.

Cotton in demand this morning at 8 to 8½ cents.

The Superior Court for this county is now in session, Judge MARTIN presiding.

We learn that the severe frosts of the last week have done considerable injury to the young cotton, corn, fruit, &c., in some parts of this county. It is probably worse in the back country.

Expeditious Travelling.—A gentleman arrived here in the Norfolk Stage on Tuesday afternoon last, in precisely four and a half days from the city of New York, and without losing a single night's rest. He left N. York on Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and at Philadelphia took the New Line of Steam Boats to Norfolk.

Melancholy Occurrences.—On Sunday last, Mrs. Livingston, of Lower Fayetteville, while returning from Church, was attacked by a Cow, and so much hurt as to cause her death within a few hours.

On Friday last, a man named James Egar was found dead in a field a few miles from town, to which he wandered in consequence, it is supposed, either of intemperance or insanity. Verdict of the jury—*Dispensation of Providence.*

Suicide.—A young man named James Bliven, who arrived in this town from N. York about four months since, died yesterday morning, in consequence of having taken two ounces of laudanum during the night preceding.

The following letters to his landlord, shew that the dreadful crime was committed after long deliberation, and that pecuniary embarrassments urged him to it.

Sunday, May 6, 1827.

"I find it is useless for me to wait any longer in xpectation of receiving money, and it is folly to deceive you.—My present situation is a hopeless one —I imposed on you when I told my Aunt wrote she would send me money—she wrote she would *not* send it.—My resolution was made then what I should do, but I was not ready at that time—but have been ruminating on it since—(3 or 4 week) the how and when—my conc usion is, that to-morrow night I will take a quietus. I would do it to night, but I have not the wherewith to provide it. I must manage that to morrow, and in the evening take it."

Tuesday, May 8th, 1827.

SIR: I wish to explain myself a little, and make you my confessor, and hope, after you have read this, you will not shew it to any more than it is actually necessary should see it.

When I left New York, I started for Columbia, S. C., but stopped here money-bound. It was agreed between myself and a person to whom I had confided some property, that I should receive money at Columbia. I had no doubt when I stopped here, but, that I should get cash immediately by writing for it, but I have been disappointed and deceived—now I have no hope; not feeling inclined to struggle through the world as I should be obliged to, I have concluded to quit it. My mind has been made up to do it three or four weeks, but I wanted to get ready; I should have done it last night, but some trifling circumstances altered my determination.

I did not come here to cheat any person, and should not have done it, had I not been left destitute and helpless, when I ought to have received relief.

I hope as many mortifying circumstances as possible, will be kept still and not published to injure the feelings of my connexions, who are respectable. My conduct has been different from what it ought to have been, or, what it would have been, under different circumstances. I have been willing, a great many times, to seek a transient insensibility in intoxication, when I should have drank nothing, had my mind been easy; but when a man loses all hope, he is too apt to lose all sense of shame and degradation. For myself I care not; all I want is a few rough boards and 6 feet by 1½.

I have not done this in a drunken frolic; my mind has been on the subject a great many cool and dispassionate hours—I may almost say weeks.

Accept my thanks for your kindness to me.

Yours, &c.

JAMES BLIVEN.

The Tennessee Letter.—An effort is made by some of the Administration prints, and eagerly seconded by the others, to weaken or destroy the force of Gen. Jackson's testimony as to the offer made to his friends by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the latter, if assured that Mr. Adams should not be appointed Secretary of State, would make him (Jackson) President. The extract of a letter communicating the fact that Gen. Jackson made such an assertion, was first published in this paper, and we therefore feel it incumbent upon us to say, that the letter is a genuine one, to a friend of ours in this place, written by a Virginia gentleman then in Nashville, with whose name and character we were acquainted long before; and that we have not a doubt that Gen. Jackson used the language attributed to him. But it suits the purposes of the National Journal and Democratic Press to insinuate that the General never made the statement contained in the Tennessee letter; or if he did, that it was indelicate and calumnious. We are not surprised at their insinuations. Remarkable for any thing but a regard for truth or principle, these prints are among the number (we hope they are few,) which practically maintain, that 'all is fair in politics,' and hesitate at no means to accomplish their purpose of supporting the administration. We verily believe that if the editors of those papers had heard Gen. Jackson's assertions from his own lips, and could effect any object by a denial of the fact, that they would not hesitate to do it.

But it seems that Mr. Clay denies any knowledge or belief of the facts asserted by Gen. Jackson. This of course. It would be ille to expect him to do otherwise; for if he was base enough to offer to sell his vote and influence, he would hardly be so honest as to confess it.

In support of the letter, however, some additional evidence has come out. The editor of the U. S. Telegraph says that Gen. Jackson made similar declarations to him as long ago as the year 1825; and that they have been made to others, whose names will shortly be given to the public in that paper. We are glad that these names are to be given, and hope that they will be followed up by the production of the names of those by whom and to whom the offer of Mr. Clay's vote and influence is charged to have been made. The charge is of too serious and important a nature to rest on any uncertain basis. It should be established beyond the possibility of a doubt, or as clearly and publicly refuted. In either event, we shall rejoice that we have been the means of bringing the subject forward so as to elicit the truth, whether its effect be the exposure of unparalleled corruption, or the acquittal of innocent men from suspicions which have long rested on their characters.

The Hon. RUFUS KING died at his residence in the city of New York on the 29th ult. in the 73d year of his age. As the distinguished leader of the Federal Party; as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Clinton, as a Member of the old Continental Congress, of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and of the Senate of the U. States; as Minister, under Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, and J. Q. Adams, to Great Britain—he was so well known to the public, that it is hardly necessary to speak of his character. In private life he seems always to have been respectable and respected. As a politician, while he was idolized by one party, he received the usual wages of eminence, the hatred and abuse of the other. His talents were always acknowledged to be of the first order.

Pennsylvania has just sustained a great loss in the death of Chief Justice Tilghman, who expired in Philadelphia, in the 73d year of his age.

The Circuit Court of the U. S. and all other Courts then in session in Philadelphia, adjourned immediately on hearing this event—in testimony of their respect for this lamented individual.

From the Raleigh Register.

Execution.—Joseph Sollis, who was convicted at the last term of the Superior Court for Duplin County, of the murder of Abraham Kornegay, underwent the sentence of the law on Friday, the 27th ult. The subjoined account has been communicated to us, with a request that it may be published:

An immense crowd of people assembled to witness a fellow creature launched into eternity. This is a sight the very contemplation of which requires more than masculine fortitude; I was therefore surprised to see a large portion of the spectators females. I have been heretofore in favor of public executions; I thought they did much good, by exhibiting to public view the fatal consequences of guilt. But from what I have seen here, at the execution, and the subsequent conduct of the crowd in the evening, I am satisfied they have a contrary effect. No doubt exists on my mind, that the end intended by a public, would be better answered by a private execution.

After the clerical gentlemen had done what they conceived to be their duty, the Sheriff told the criminal that he had but a few moments to live, and that if he had any thing to say to his friends or the public, now was the time. He observed, in a strong tone of voice, that "he had nothing to say more, than he would not be in this fix but for Kornegay." He was admonished by a humane gentleman present, not to die with malice in his breast; to which he replied, "Kornegay was in fault, he began the affray, he was to blame for all." He then with a firm step mounted the scaffold; the Sheriff tied the rope, pulled the cap over his eyes, and cut away the scaffold. From the want of proper caution in tying the rope the feet of the criminal came to the ground and broke the fall. He remained in this position (partly hanging and partly standing) groaning in the greatest apparent agony, for about seven minutes. All was now in confusion—the crowd murmuring, and nothing doing.—The Sheriff himself appeared completely unmanned, and incapable of making any exertion to put the unfortunate man out of pain. At length a gentleman present, took up a piece of plank, pushed back the rope and suspended him in this position about fifteen minutes. A medical gentlemen present observed, "he was coming to life." On hearing this, the Sheriff had him taken up and pitched off the scaffold again, and ended his sufferings.

Cotton.—The amount of Cotton received in Darien, (Ga.) from October 1824, to September 1825, was 16,002 bales. From October 1825, to September 1826, the number of bales received was 27,332. From October last to the 18th inst. there had been 41,096 bales received, and 9000 more expected by the first of June ensuing, making about 50,000 bags during the present season.

Lord Byron.—It is now stated in the literary world that Mr. Moore is occupied with the life of Lord Byron, which will be published next season by Messrs. Longman.

The Flemingsburg (Ky.) Journal, states that the Spring term of the Court of Appeals commenced at Frankfort on Monday, the 2d ult. Present, Chief Justice Bibb, and Judges Owsley and Mills. Twelve hundred causes are represented to be upon the docket, and new cases constantly coming in.

Marriage.—In the Holy Trinity Church, Shaftsbury, England, John Dewland to Ann Parry, both of that town. The bridegroom was so intoxicated that the clergyman refused to marry the happy couple. By particular desire of the bride, however (to make sure work of it) they were locked in the church for three hours; at the expiration of which time the bridegroom was cool enough to go on with the ceremony. A large concourse of people attended outside the church to hail the happy pair.

We never take up the National Intelligencer, with its columns of interminable speechification, without thinking of Tom Moore's sarcastic epigram on Lord Castlereagh. Probably it is familiar to our readers, but we take a malicious delight in repeating so good a thing—

"Why is a pump like Viscount Castlereagh?
Because it is a slender thing of wood,
Which up and down its awkward arm doth sway,
And coolly spout, and spout, and spout away,
In one weak, washy, everlasting flood."

N. Y. Enq.

By this Morning's Mail

New York, May 4.

By the Edward Bonaffe we have Paris papers to the 5th ult. and hastily translate some items of interest.

London, 27th March.

The general meeting of operatives convened last Tuesday at Birmingham, adopted the following resolutions:

That the members of this meeting are of opinion, that, after a long and painful struggle, they have ascertained that no talents, industry and frugality could secure them from distress, and the humiliation of having recourse for relief to parish assistance, which assistance has now been reduced to the lowest point that will maintain life.

That the meeting views with alarm, the strange anomaly of a people naked and dying with hunger, in a country abounding in subsistence and articles of clothing—that it is of opinion that the great proportion of labourers in manufactories as well as in agriculture are really *dying of hunger*, and that their employers are on the brink of ruin, and still that no adequate remedy is applied to this disastrous state of things.

London dates are of the 31st March. Several members of the House of Commons had, according to the Times of the 30th, been imprisoned for not attending a call of the House.

In the sitting of the House of Commons of 30th, Mr. Canning was in his place, and to some allusion from Mr. Tierney, to the sort of abeyance in which the government is thrown by the sickness of Lord Liverpool, and the delay to appoint a successor, replied by stating that His Majesty had that day signified to the friends of Lord Liverpool that there could be no longer delay, and that a successor to that minister would be immediately appointed. There is little doubt that Mr. Canning will be the successor of Lord Liverpool.

The Constitutionel, of 3d April, has a letter giving the official account of the defeat of Redschid Pacha under the walls of Athens. The substance of it is, that the Greeks having, with a force of 3000 men, obtained possession of the Piræus, so annoyed the Seraskier, who was seeking to starve out the garrison of the Acropolis, that, leaving 1000 men to watch this citadel, he marched with all his remaining force to attack the new comers. A decisive battle was fought, and, aided by a sortie under Col. Fabvier, from the Acropolis, the entrenchments of the Turkish camp were carried, and their forces routed and slaughtered.

The Etoile of the 4th, furnishes Lisbon dates of the 22d March, which state officially, that, for the fourth time, the troops of Don Pedro have purged the soil of Portugal of the rebels.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,
Ship William, Wardwell, Warren.
Schr. Hussar, Way, New York.
Brig Superior, Elliss, Philadelphia.
Schr. Brandywine, Orum, New York.
Schr. Enterprise, Parker, Gaudaloupe.
Schr. Adelia, Morse, New York.

CLEARED,
Brig Sarah, McKown, New York.
Schr. Hussar, Way, New York.
Brig Hiram, Witham, Providence.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Mr. JOHN MACDONALD, to Miss JANETT McNEILL.

DIED,

In Halifax, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., WILLIAM DREW, Esq. late Attorney General of this State.

On Saturday last, in Moore county, MURDOCH MARTIN, Esq.

At the residence of Tod Robinson, Esq., in Autauga county, Ala., on the 16th ult. the Rev. WM. TERRY, formerly of this town, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. T. was a Minister of the Gospel for more than twenty years. Few men could be found who unite, with an acute and well-informed mind, so many excellent qualities of the heart as did the deceased—such exemplary piety—such spotless integrity—such pure and disinterested philanthropy;—and who maintained these sacred principles with such undeviating firmness, through all the vicissitudes of fortune and change.

☞ A four days' or Quarterly Meeting, will commence in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, on Thursday next, the 17th inst. There will be preaching at early candle light the evening preceding.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales $8 a 8 50. Bacon 7 a 8. Candles, mould, 15 a 17½. Coffee, 15 a 18. Corn, 70. Flour, sup. $6. Iron, 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 7 a 8. Lead, 9 a10. Shot, bag, 2 75. Lime, 2 a 3 25. Molasses, 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 45 a 50. Sugar, common 8 a 10. prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liv. 85 a 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 3 25 to 3 50. Whiskey, 37½ a 40.

We shall continue to publish this brief notice of the market until the revival of business calls for the more full one usually inserted.

Just Received,

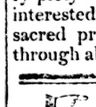
20 Hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix and Orleans Sugars,
2 ditto old Jamaica Spirits, (imported 1821,)
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy, (fine flavour,)

ALSO,

2000 lbs. Bacon,
17 bbls fresh Flour, well worthy the attention of families,

And for sale by HORTONS & HUTTON.
May 9, 1827. 18tf.

For Sale,



The tract of *LAND* formerly in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Glenn, and adjoining the town of Milton, No. Ca. This tract of Land contains about 290 acres, of good quality, a small portion of which is low grounds. It is a beautiful Residence, with every genteel and comfortable requisite for a family. Attached to the above are a number of building lots on High street, which are well calculated for private families. The flourishing condition of Milton, combined with the salubrity of the situation, and the excellence of the society of the town and surrounding country, must render it a desirable residence. The terms of sale are three equal annual instalments, with bonds and approved security. Application to be made to the subscribers, living in Halifax, Va., or to Maj. John E. Lewis, Milton, N. C.

JNO. G. CHALMERS,
DAVID CHALMERS,
Executors of Jas. Chalmers, deceased.
May 3. 18-2m.

For sale by Willkings & Co.

75 Casks Lime,
34 bbls Cider Brandy,
32 do Whiskey,
50 do Sugar,
10 Hhds. do.

May 10. 18tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from Mr. Geo. T. Hearsey, of Cheraw, S. C. to collect the debts due him in this State, and for other purposes specially set forth in said power, hereby requires all persons indebted to Mr. Hearsey, to come forward and make immediate payment.

J. BIRDSALL, *Attorney for G. T. Hearsey.*
May 10. 18-3t.

THE NORFOLK & FAYETTEVILLE Line of Stages,

IS now running three times per week, leaving Fayetteville every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Norfolk every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoon, in time for the Steam Boats.

Returning, leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and arrives at Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The Stage arrives at its stand each night about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs at 4 or 5 in the morning, so that passengers are not deprived of their rest.

The Baltimore and New Philadelphia Lines of Steam Boats leave Norfolk immediately on the arrival of the Stages, by which regulation *one entire day* is saved over the last Summer's arrangement. The Boats for Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg leave Norfolk as heretofore.

The great expedition on this route, the ease and comfort of travelling, and the general reduction of prices, will, we hope, ensure to this Line a portion of the public patronage.

THE PROPRIETORS.
May 1827. 18-tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 28th Class is received, and gives the following result—

36—10—8—13—30—48—15—38—31.

The Ticket having on 36, 10, 8, is entitled to $10,000
Any ticket having on any three of the drawn numbers, is entitled to a capital prize.
Any ticket having on 10 & 36, is entitled to $50
The tickets having on 8 & 13 or 30 & 48, are entitled to $20
All tickets having on any other two of the drawn numbers, is each entitled to $8
All tickets having on any of the drawn numbers, each $4

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers.*

The Next Lottery.

New York Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS No. ONE....FOR 1827.

To be drawn on the 23d instant.

Sixty Numbers....Combination....9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	24,000 is	$24,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		1,865	1,865
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
50		200	10,000
51		100	5,100
102		50	5,100
153		25	3,825
1,530		12	18,360
11,475		6	68,850
13,395 Prizes, 20,825 Blanks, 34,220 Tickets.			$171,100

Whole Tickets $6; *Halves* 3; *Quarters* $1 50.

††Orders from the country, (free of postage) will meet with prompt attention if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.

☞Tickets in all the Northern Lotteries of respectability, can be had at the Northern prices at either of our offices for Georgia, North or South Carolina Bank Notes, and the Prizes of those lotteries always received in payment for tickets, or the cash paid for them on demand. *May* 10.

Hercules aided by Iolas destroying the Hydra.

POTTER'S *Vegetable Catholicon.*

THE proprietor of this invaluable medicine, feels authorized by its increasing reputation, to recommend it as superior to all other popular remedies, for the cure of King's Evil or Scrofula, Necrosis or diseased bones, Syphilis in every stage, Mercurial disease, Rheumatism, Liver complaints, and Ulcers of every description.

The Catholicon has also been used with great success in every variety of Cutaneous disease, blotches on the face, pimples and tetter in particular: White Swellings, Gout, Jaundice and Bilious diseases generally, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, complaints of the Stomach, and general debility. It is a certain purifier of the blood and humours, and has been found an efficacious remedy in purifying the blood of children after vaccination, and should be invariably used as a general alternative both for children and adults, being agreeable to the most delicate palate; and a grateful cordial to the stomach. This is the first discovery of a medicine taken into the stomach, that has had the long desired effect, of curing the most obstinate and distressing external diseases. The use of nutritious food, and the ordinary avocations of business are not interrupted by the Catholicon; and its properties having the power of restoring both *flesh* and *bone*, and of renovating and invigorating every part of the system during the process of exterminating disease, is without a parallel.

☞The above Medicine sold by

R. T. GOODWIN, *Agent for the Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.*
April 3. 17tf.

Raleigh, May 4.

Van Buren and Cambreleng left Wednesday. During their visit, they ived with the attention, which as ood citizens, they were entitled to An invitation to a public dinner them, but they declined accepting e seen from the following corresponich has been sent to us for pub-

Raleigh, 1st May, 1827.

The undersigned, a Committee on Citizens of Raleigh, are authorised to partake of a Public Dinner, on to-morrow, at the Union Hotel.

Assuming too much for our State, we may say that as a component part of our great South Carolina has never been found a- to oppose the General Government, in ted for the good of the Union, effect might be prejudicial to the parti- of her Citizens: But when the ill-advis- of any Administration tend to overthrow ion, or to destroy by dismemberment, system of Government, whether these an unlimited constructive right, or a assumed—when her servants mani- and encroach upon State Rights, and party views, the great principles of our ever lent the aid of her strength and the cause of the Constitution and the

of our National Legislature, you have able advocates of these principles, express our admiration of the ability ence that have marked your political present aspect of national affairs, we are only speaking the sentiments of of our Fellow Citizens—and a resof them who reside at our Metropolight in the opportunity this visit has do you honour."

ents of the highest respect, we are servants,

WILL. POLK,
WM. BOYLAN,
JO. HAWKINS,
} Committee.

and Esqs. of New York.

Raleigh, May 1st, 1827.

Considerations which, I am persuadsatisfactory, were it necessary to state me to decline the compliment, so in your note of this morning. Uncumstances, it would give me sincere partake in public, of that hospitality liberally shared in your private cirdence with which my inconsiderable ded by the citizens of Raleigh, im- the most grateful feelings, and I am nor conferred upon me by their good Carolina has always been distinguishster States, for her disinterestedness, estimate she has uniformly placed upsistency. To expressions of confi- from such a quarter, no good man nt, and he who is so, does not deserve any where.

to notice your impressive reference to eral principle, which more than any ies between men and parties at the a desire to confine the action of the ment within the limits designed by the Constitution. You certainly do no ce to your State, when you claim for rit of having been among the earliest, and efficient advocates of this fundaple. All dispassionate observers will measures to which you allude, justify press. The spirit of encroachment w and far more seductive aspect, and ted by the exercise of uncommon virconsoling to know, that all that is nethat resistance effectual, is an inflexto those sound doctrines which have ed the politics of North Carolina.—ions which do honor to you, become ment, then, and then only, will the olitical institutions, and consequently, f the People, be placed beyond the gencies.

vour, gentlemen, to say thus much for represent, and to accept for yourrance of my respect and esteem.

M. V. BUREN.

Wm. Boylan and Esqs.

Raleigh, 1 May, 1827.

I regret that an indispensable engagee me from accepting the very polite initizens of Raleigh.

Gentlemen, to participate in the just s feel, that "North Carolina has never among those who oppose the General measures adopted for the good of the en that Union was threatened, and the demanded it, she and other patriot foremost in sustaining the Federal Goe exercise of every power, necessary e honor and defend our country: while nately, were most anxious to strip it ers common to every form of governnot among the least remarkable of the the day, that, with little exception, e so lately distinguished for their reeral power, when the crisis required its would be now, from motives, perhaps be questioned, most zealous in their every attribute of sovereignty. At it is some consolation to the patriot Union, to find themselves again associng the public interest, against the unforts of a despairing ambition. Whatesult, it will always give me pleaure, that even my exertions, however been noticed with approbation by the leigh, to whom I beg you to express knowledgments.

Gentlemen, the assurance of the very great r most obt. servt.

C. C. CAMBRELENG.

Wm. Boylan, and Esqs.

A Race Mare.—Urged by curiosi- on Tuesday last present at per- ordinary a sale of an animal as place in the world. It was the the late William Wynn, Sr. Esq. rated race mare Æriel, which the Spring of 1829, offered to bidder at New Market Course—r sold, (the mere *use of said Mare* rs, when she is to be delivered r in fee,) for the incredible sum *and four hundred dollars!* An exment this on the scarcity of mo- times! But as a justification, ed that bidders had in view the (500 Dollars) to be run for on ext over the Tree Hill course ond, for which Æriel is expectcompetitor.—*Pet. Int.*

hat if you have a friend you ought e often. The road is grown over the bushes quickly spread over not constantly travelled.

POETRY.

THE TWO FOUNTAINS.

I saw, from yonder silent cave,
Two fountains running side by side,
The one was Mem'ry's limpid wave,
The other cold Oblivion's tide.
'Oh Love!' said I, in thoughtless dream,
As o'er my lips the Lethe pass'd,
'Here in this dark and chilly stream,
Be all my cares forgot at last.'

But who could bear that gloomy blank,
Where joy was lost as well as pain?
Quickly of Mem'ry's fount I drank,
And brought the past all back again;
And said, 'Oh Love! whate'er my lot,
Still let this soul to thee be true—
Rather than have one bliss forgot,
Be all my pains remember'd too!"

THE CRICKET.

Translated from the French.

Beneath the rose's mossy stem,
A Cricket lay concealed,
And saw a brilliant butterfly,
Sport gaily o'er the field;

With gold and purple spangled o'er,
And pure ethereal blue,
It sipped the nectar from each flower,
And bathed in fragrant dew.

Alas! the cricket, sad, exclaimed,
How different is my lot;
To dull obscurity consigned,
Upon this lonely spot!

No lovely hues upon *me* shine
No figure can *I* boast,
Nor is one useful talent mine,
That nature's lent to most.

Whilst musing thus, arrived a troop
Of lively playful boys,
Who soon pursued the gaudy fly
With childish glee and noise.

A prisoner soon, in eager haste
The hapless insect's torn:
The cricket in her shelter placed
Its luckless fate did mourn.

Alas, she said, I now perceive,
'Twas folly to repine,
Oh may the tranquil shades of life
Henceforth, be ever mine.

Too dearly bought, those brilliant hues,
Those wings in light unfurl'd,
I now have learnt it costs too dear,
To shine in this sad world!

Hides.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO. have just received 300 heavy *HIDES*. March 29.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

O. & W. HULL,

(Late HULL & BOWNE,) No. 146, Pearl-st. New York,

HAVE on hand, a general assortment of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, APOTHECARY'S FURNITURE, &c.*, which they offer

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

on the most favourable terms.

Epsom Salts, in barrels or kegs,
Glauber do. do. do. do.
Alum do. do. do.
Arrow Root, best Bermuda,
Do. do. 2d qual. Balsam Tolu in jars,
Do. Capivi, in demijons and bottles,
Oil Almonds, in canisters and bottles,
Peruvian Bark, pale, yellow and red,
Castor Oil, in barrels and bottles,
Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue,
Oil Vitriol, in carboys and bottles,
Aqua Fortis, in do. do.
Muriatick Acid, in do. do.
Camphor, Castile Soap,
Ink Powder, Kidder's best,
Do. do. do. 2d quality,
Seidlitz Powders, Soda Powders,
Lee's Pills, Windham and N. London,
Court Plaister, Liquid Opodeldock,
Mead's Pills for Dyspepsia,
Indian Specific for Coughs,
Foreign and American Patent Medicines,
Medicine Chests for families and plantations, &c.

and every article in their line.

New York, February 27, 1827. 12*3m.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

300 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
7 Hhds. Green Coffee,
5 do. Sugar,
55 Tierces, } New Orleans Molasses,
50 Barrels, }
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
20 Boxes Cotton Cards.

January 31. 4tf.

WHOLESALE

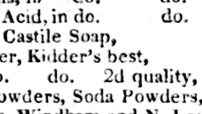
Perfumery Establishment,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

N. SMITH PRENTISS, No. 12, Exchange street, offers to foreign Merchants, Druggists, &c., their supplies of all articles in the Perfumery line. His goods are of the best quality and his prices low. They consist of Fancy Soaps in all their variety of form, style and quality, Otto of Roses, by the ounce and in small gilt bottles, Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Honey Water, Esprit de Rose, Essences and Extracts assorted in boxes, Macassar Oil, Antique Oil, Bear's Oil, Pomatum in pots and rolls, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Vegetable Rouge, Hair Powder, Powder Boxes and Powder Puffs, E. Prentiss' 4 sided Razor Straps, N. Smith Prentiss' Elastic do., Hair, Clothes, Teeth, Nail, Hat, Shaving and Comb Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Court Plaister, Durable Ink, Milk of Roses, Cold Cream, Almond Paste, Lip Salve, Rose Water, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, Visiting Cards and Card Cases, Pocket Books, *Fine SCISSORS.* Of the last mentioned article, his stock is probably superior to any in the city, and his prices unusually low. ☞ Orders promptly executed and packed with care.

New York, March 30, 1827. 13-6w.

STAGE NOTICE.



Lafayette Hotel.

AGREEABLE to late arrangements, the Books for all the various Stages departing from this place, are kept at the Bar of the Lafayette Hotel, where stage fare of all passengers is received.

WM. TRACY.

March 28, 1827. 12*tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire: also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,

Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

The following is a List of Property (or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax due thereon) which I propose to sell on Monday, the 4th of June next, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, to satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1825, with costs of advertising:

By whom listed.	*Lots.*	*Valuation and Description.*		*Tax.*
Allen, Jacob	1	Lot formerly Cook's Bow street, including poll	$700	$4 43
Atkinson, John Jr.	1	do. improved, No. 112, Campbellton, including his poll	225	2 32
	1	do 57 acres, Ceder creek	25	11
	1	do 150 do. Head of Buffaloe	75	33
	1	do 110 Gum swamp	50	22
	1	do North street	150	65
Burklow, Betsey	1	do improved, Hillsborough street	300	1 31
Borroughs, Wm. S.	1	do Green street	600	2 61
Bowen, Luke	1	do do joining the same	900	3 92
	1	do Mason street	100	44
	1	do Chancey street	100	44
Campbell, Jane	1	do late residence, Campbellton	300	1 31
Campbell, Alexander	1	do 40 and 41, improved do	50	22
Estate, by W. L. McNeill	1	do unimproved, No 79 do	25	11
Dowd, Wm by A Whiting	1	do improved, formerly occupied by William Nott	500	2 18
Hammonds, Ephriam	1	do improved, Bow street (poll)	200	1 56
	1	do 100 acres, Black river	50	22
Hammonds, Absolem	1	do 100 do Middle creek (poll)	100	1 13
Hart, Jonathan	1	do improved, Moore street (poll)	175	1 45
Howell, John B.	2	do unimproved, Campbellton	50	22
Hogg, John for others	1	do old Flour Warehous, (poll)	1000	4
Ingram, John	1	do 150 acres, on the Sampson Road, (poll)	50	91
Ingram, Isabella and E.	1	do improved, south side of Hay street	600	2 61
	1	do Brick Row	100	44
Kirvan, James	1	do do North street, (Constable's fee)	400	1 94
	1	do unimproved do	25	11
King, Ezekiel	1	do do 123, Campbellton	20	9
Lock, William	1	do improved, near Ellis's Mill, including three poll	500	4 29
	1	do unimproved	100	44
	1	do joining the above	100	44
	1	do No. 113 Camden road	50	22
McPherson, Duncan	1	do Old street formerly Mary Ann Love's (poll)	100	1 13
McQueen, Alexander	1	do improved, Maiden Lane	500	2 21
McNeill, Wm. L.	½	Factory place	500	2 21
	1	do improved, rear of Hall & Johnson's	200	1 56
	1	do 10 acres, Wilmington road	50	22
	1	do vacant, Brick Row	150	66
	2	do do near Absolem Snow's	75	33
	2635	acres, Saw mill, Beaver creek	750	3 27
Peyton, Thos. W.	1	lot, improved, Hillsborough street	75	33
Russell. Wm. Jr.	1	do 17 acres, improved, Russell street, (2 polls)	1500	8 04
	1	do No. 15, Campbellton	200	87
	1	do vacant, No. 5 do	75	33
	1	do 89½ acres, four miles from town	50	22
	500	do Little Rockfish	125	55
Townes, James by W. L. McNeill	1	do improved, late residence, Gillespie street	1500	6 53
	1	do vacant, rear of Brick Row	25	11
	1	do do south side Hay street	50	22
	1	do No. 77, Lower Fayetteville	150	66
	1	do Cook & Townes, near the Basin	50	22
	1	do 10 acres, Hay Mount	100	44
	1	do west of Weisiger's do	50	22

The following is returned as unlisted and subject to Double Tax:

Burch, Thomas B.	1	Lot, J. D. Burch, opposite former residence of N. Pearce	50	44
Dawson, Sarah	1	1-8 acres, Grove street	300	2 62
Eddy, Jacob	1	old House, Rowan street, (Constable's fee	200	1 76
Grimes, Thomas	1	Lot improved, No. street, (2 polls)	1000	8 70
	2	do vacant, corner of No. and Moore streets	150	1 31
	2	do improved, (out of town) Robinson street	500	4 35
	80	acres, Sand Hills	40	34
Graham, Archibald	1	Lot improved, Shop, Old street, Constable's fee (2 polls)	600	7 98
Jackson, Needham	1	do improved, No. street	50	44
Love, John A.	1	do vacant, Ramsay street	25	22
Lawder, William	62	acres, near Averasborough, including poll	250	3 60
Stradow, Mary	1	Lot, vacant, No. 90	25	22
Stewart, James	1	do improved, Grove street, (poll)	200	3 14
Walker, Nancy	1	do do 6½ acres, out of town,	300	2 64
Windham, Elizabeth	1	do do 3½, Ramsay street	200	1 76

WM. WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1827. For JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*

John Lippitt & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

18 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
8 Hhds. prime green COFFEE,
15 Bbls do do.

New Orleans MOLASSES in tierces and barrels.

March 29. 12tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Charles Stuart, by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same *immediately*, with Mr. John A. Matthews, who is duly authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due the said C. Stuart.

H. A. DONALDSON, *Trustee.*

March 1. 8-tf.

Willkings & Co.

Offer for sale, received by the late arrivals:

18 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 do. bright retailing Molasses,
10 hhds. New England Rum,
4 do. prime green Coffee,
100 bbls. prime Sugar,
70 do. old apple Brandy,
20 do. rye Whiskey,
18 do. Porto Rico Coffee,
10 do. loaf Sugar,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do do. Teneriffe do.
5 crates Crockery.

March 29. 12tf.

$200 Reward!

Stop the Thieves and runaway Mulattoes.

WHEREAS, sometime ago, Jemima Armwood, a free mulatto woman, for the sum of $200, (to enable her to purchase her husband, named Richard, or commonly called Dick Youngblood, well known in Barnwell District, So. Ca.) bound three of her Girls, named Becky, about 17 years old, Teena, about 14, and Darcas, about 12, to me, to serve as indented servants, and on Thursday, the 8th instant, they inveigled them from my service and removed to parts unknown, taking with them my three servants; they be sides committed several acts of swindling, theft, outrages, and other rogueries, to myself and others, —such as stealing my sulkey and harness, and selling them in Hamburg, S. C., on the 7th inst.; and on the 8th, assaulting and beating a white man, a respectable old gentleman; and many other villainies too numerous to be here inserted.

A reward of $200 dollars will be paid for apprehending the said Jemima, her husband Dick, Becky Teena, and Darcas, and deliver them to me, or in the Augusta Jail. They have besides five smaller children, one a sucking baby, and may probably have their son, named Daniel, about 22 years of age, all mulattoes, 10 or 11 in number. They started with a cart and a white blind mare; the cart is an uncommon one, it has a very large new body nailed to the shafts, the wheels are from an old gig, originally painted green, but dirty—the axletree of the cart is wood, and the ends that goes in the wheels are iron. Dick is short, about 40 or 50 years of age, illiterate but keen, artful, and well acquainted with the world—most any subject can furnish him with grounds on which to build plausible stories, to secure in his favor the sympathy of others; (and girls are known to be prolific subjects.) Therefore, in order, if possible to counteract his cunning, and as I am not known at a distance, let it be known that I am a married man, with wife and seven small children, the oldest only ten years old. I employed the three girls in nursing my small children, and to no other work, and never whipped them; but Dick gave Teena a most unmerciful whipping on the 8th instant, for not robbing me according to his directions, and may probably place that whipping too, to my credit, in order to enlist the feelings of others in his favor.—They have been traced to Fayetteville, N, C., and arrived there between the 18th and 26th February.

JOHN GUIMARIN,

Watch Maker, No. 171, *Broad Street.*

Augusta, Geo. Feb. 23, 1827. 12-8t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Martha Culbreth,
vs.
Heirs at Law of Neil Culbreth, dec'd. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that Thomas Frazier and Jane, (his wife) and Curtis Adkins and Elly, (his wife) heirs of the said deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: THEREFORE ORDERED, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Thomas Frazier and Wife, and Curtis Adkins and Wife, appear and answer or demur, on or before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in May next, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard exparte. Test,

JAMES HOLMES, Clerk.

12*8w.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE just received an additional supply of *DRY GOODS*, which they will sell cheap, wholesale or retail.

Also, 1 pipe pure *HOLLAND GIN*, and 1 pipe of *MADEIRA WINE*, 15 boxes Window *GLASS*. *On the River*, 10 bbls refined Newark CIDER.

In Store, 20 doz. Weeding HOES.

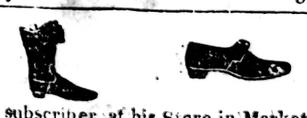
February 21. 7tf.

To Rent,

THE PLANTATION formerly belonging to John Shaw, adjoining the North Eastern section of the town.

JOHN MAC RAE,
Guardian of Catharine Shaw

January 24. 3tf.



THE subscriber, at his Store in Market Square, has lately received a supply of first quality *CALF SKINS*, and will receive orders for Mens' and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, made to measure, and warranted of the best workmanship.

He has also just received an extensive addition to his stock of Shoes, making the assortment complete.

Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather,
Lining and Binding Skins,

a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, heel Ball, Brads, &c. &c.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Sugar & Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE GLASGOW,

28 Bbls. prime retailing SUGAR, and
25 bbls. green COFFEE.

WILLKINGS & CO.

In Store—Molasses, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Madeira and Malaga Wine, Cherry Bounce, and Cordials.—ALSO,—an invoice of Domestic Goods, consisting of white and colored Cottons, Bed Ticking, &c. &c.

March 22. 11tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell lov for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

January 10, 1827. WILLIAMS & FENN. 1tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care to this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad:—and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.

November 29. 95tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5 4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins. Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 14, 1826 83-tf

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY*, and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles
Plated & Tinned Bridles
Martingales and Halters
Saddle Bags and Valices
Bridle Filings, Trunks
Gig Harness
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons
Plated Spurs
Do Gig Handles
Do do Bands
Do do Joints
Do do Knobs
Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Skirting, Harness, Bridle, Sole & Upper Leather
Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Liquid & Paste Blacking
Black Varnish
Horse and Shoe Brushes
Hearth and Dusting do.
Scrub and Window do.
Cloth and Crumb do.
Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Storage of Cotton.

COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town or Campbelton.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

December 5, 1826. 96tf.

Just received and for Sale

MOLASSES, brown Sugar, Mullets, Shoes, Slrub, Lime Juice, Lemon

L. FITZH

March 1.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

L. FITZH

25 Lbs Nutmegs,
21 bbls. Mulletts,
30 do. Rye Whiskey,
9 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

February 14.

C. & P. MALLE

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and Am
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ov
ders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Box

Together with their usual supp

GROCERIES, WINES, and L
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
LERY, which, with a large and
sortment of CROCKERY AND
WARE, makes their stock unu
plete.

☞ Country Merchants and others
call and examine Country Produce
prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy

Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in his former stock, *Seventy-five Pocket* and SHOES, which he offers at wholesale reduced prices for cash.

H. G.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and to measure, as usual, in the first style, at

October 25. 90tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully reques debted to him in any shape, to m ate payment The great indulgence tended, with other circumstances, ma try to have recourse to legal steps, ind against those neglecting to comply wi

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to co discharges on account of H. C

September 27, 1826.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his custo public, that he has just received a of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepa wholesale and retail at very reduced only. Merchants from the country find it to their advantage to call and themselves. His stock consists in part ing, viz.

Extra superlative black and blue Cl
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimer
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Fearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flan
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripe
Super black Bombazines
Rich black, blue, brown, crimson and Bombazetts
Black, plain and twilled do.
4-4 printed Rattinets
11 4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Rose Blan
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shaw
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
Super and low priced black worsted H
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Nett Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Toilinet, Swansdown and M
lug
Super and common 6-4 Cambrics
Satin stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dim
Do 6 4 plain and figured Jac
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Sw
Plain Swiss and tambored book
Rich Swiss and French wrought Point
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shir
4 4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheeti
4-4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron C
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4-4 & 3 4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored C
Plain black Gros de Naps and Taffeta
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue
lored Florences
Rich Simile's, various shades and color
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long Shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs., all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embro variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and Belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and L
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs
4-4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toweling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

JOHN M

October 25, 1826.

Notice.

...scriber having receiv... from Mr. Geo. T. H... ect the debts due him ...rposes specially set fo... ires all persons indeb... forward and make ...

J. BIRD...